Conservative Candidate on a Conservative Platform Can Win, He Thinks Belleves That Many Republicans Distrust the President's Methods.

Matthew Calbraith Butler, who, prior to the advent of Tillmanism and opulism in the politics of his State, so ong represented South Carolina in the Inited States Senate, discussed the general olitical situation freely yesterday. "It seems obvious to me," he said, "that

he Democratic party has an opportunity win at the coming election such as it has arely had since the civil war. From my onversations with the gentlemen repreenting all parts of the country I am convinced that were the Democratic party to come into the field next year with a canditete representing conservatism and on a latform reassuring to the business inrests of the country, there would be as many or more conservative Republicans who would vote its ticket as voted for and elected Mr. Cleveland.

"With such a candidate and on such a latform as that with which the Demogratic party went to the country at the st Presidential election the party cannot and does not deserve to win. The leaders of the party then were not Democrats, and they are not Democrats now. They were Populists, and are still Populists. Mr. Bryan is a Populist if he is anything.

"If he is sincere he lacks common sense if he is not, he is a demagogue of the worst sort. He now has the impertinence to set himself up as a sort of dictator to the Democratic party.

"He recently denounced Mr. Cleveland as a bunco steerer. What must be the ense of dignity of a man who only three years ago was the candidate of a great party for the Presidency of the United States and who descends to such characterizations of a man who for two terms was the Chief Magistrate of this great

"I dislike to mention Mr. Bryan personally. To discuss him, I think, is to dignify him too much and leads only to well that inordinate vanity and conceit n the man which seem to have altogether run away with whatever fundamental basis of sense he may ever have had.

"With his influence impressed upon the Democratic party next year, and the taint of his Populistic absurdities in the platform, the outlook will indeed be far from encouraging. Freed from that danger, the chances of success for our party are of the best.

"There are a number of gentlemen who might be selected, any one of whom would be a tempting invitation to the really large number of conservative Republicans who, I find, are strongly disposed to regard Mr. Roosevelt in the light of an erratic man and hence a man unsafe to the business interests of the country. This solid, thoughtful element in the Republican party does not like spectacular characteristics in its candidate for the gravely responsible office of President.

"Mr. Blaine was defeated, although with certain element in the Republican party he was a popular idol. The same condi tions in this respect reign in the political situation to-day as held when Mr. Cleveland defeated Mr. Blaine. The same, or a greater, opportunity to win a great victory is offered to the Democratic party.

"As I said, there are a number of gentle men available to head the Democratic ticket who would be calculated to bring about serious disaffection in the Republican ranks. There is Judge Gray of Delaware. He, of course, would make an ideal candidate. Then there is Judge Parker of this state, Gov. Francis of Missouri and Senato Gorman of Maryland.

"As to the platform, that should be a simple matter to construct. The trouble with our platforms is that they are too long, too much in the nature of specimens of fine writing. Why not go back to the old leaders in the Democratic party and present in compact form the principles for which they stood and which are the bedrock of Democracy? Why not go back to such men as Samuel J. Tilden, W. H. Crawford of Georgia, Joel R. Poinsett of South Carolina, Marcy, and Horatio Seymour?

"Present in the platform in concise form the principles for which such men as they scood and make as the fundamental proposition that there should be no interference on the part of either the State or Federal Government with the business interests of the country. As to that there should be an absolute and unqualified enunciation of 'Hands off! ' Here we have men in Congress and in the State Legislatures spluttering about trusts, when probably a vast percentage of them don't know what trusts are or what they themselves mean when they talk about trusts. There is not a orporation in this country over which the authority granting its charter has not control. It may curtail, amend or revoke the charter at will. If the corporation is exceeding its granted powers in any of its acts, if it is doing things that are illegal or injurious to the general welfare, there are the courts and the machinery for bringing it to account.

"A man with whom I was talking on this subject said in reply that the courts are in the hands of corporations, are dominated by them. 'Then,' I retorted, 'our system of government is a failure.' But I do not elieve either the one proposition or the other. 1 do not believe that our courts are corrupt. I believe that the Judges who preside over our State and Federal courts are as honorable and high-minded as any men in the country. It is one of the evils of this era of Populistic demagoguery that our courts, the very basis of our social fabric, are thus cheaply vilified and constantly proclaimed as unworthy.

"That absurd favorite catchword of Bryan's, government by injunction, is of this category. I do not believe there ever was an injunction issued in this country that that harmed any one. I believe they have all done good. An injunction is nothing but a writ of safety. It simply says 'Hold on a minute stop where you are until we look into this thing. If we find the in-junction is not justified under the law by the facts, it will be lifted: if it is justified, it will be made permanent. Who is to be harmed by an act so fair and just as that? "The political pest of the times is Populism. Populism and its twin brother, cen-tralization. They come to the same thing, these two. The extremes meet and form

common menace.

*Both parties are tainted with the evil. the Republican as well as the Democratic.
We have Populists of the Bryan school railing at trusts, at aggregations of capital, and we find Republican leaders truckling and weak-kneed and giving way before the cry. The one who rants and the one who emporizes and fence-straddles and, with a look askers a look askance at the conservatives to see just how far he may safely go, reëchoes the rant-both these are of the political angers of the day.

"Of course, the greater respect goes to the frank ranter. He may be a blatant iss; but the other lacks moral courage

langerous.
"Both of these groups, Republican and Democratic, have had their go at the great combinations of capital. Without those great combinations of capital this country could never have been developed. They were bound to come. They were the neces-

sity and logical sequence of conditions, not of theories. They have been of incalcu-lable benefit to the country and to the great

masses of the people.

"Bryan and his fellow Populists are strong on the trust issue, and Bryan still talks his free silver issue. You ask me what the Democratic platform next year should have to say about this silver matter. Well, the free silver matter is settled. It has been

settled twice.
"Twice it was referred to the people a the polls and twice the people have said that they wanted a gold standard. The Republicans were shrewd enough to head the Democrats off and get on the gold plat-form first. I say the Democratic plat-form should accept the result. If the gold basis prove to be correct, let the party that brought it about have the credit of it; it if prove to be an error, let that party bear the responsibility. I would have the platform built on those lines, frankly accepting the silver issue as a settled issue until events prove that the basis of settlement is not a sound one.

ment is not a sound one.

"I spoke about centralization in the Republican party. Mr. Roosevelt, for instance, seems to be leaning distinctly toward a personal government. I do not approve his course in the coal strike. I think he went entirely beyond his authority as President of the United States. The primary fault in that case lay with the Governor of Pennsylvania. He could have brought matters speedily to a focus had he exercised his authority as the law directed. exercised his authority as the law directed Had he said to those strikers:

"Here, you may quit your work if you choose and refrain from work as long as you choose. That is your own affair. But you shall not inaugurate a reign of anarchy in Pennsylvania. That is my affair, and if you persist in it I will put you down, with the atrong arm and the heavy down with the strong arm and the heavy

"I do not approve of all that Mr. Cleve and did. As a party smasher, he and Mr. Bryan both were pretty effective. But I do approve, heartily approve, of Mr. Cleveland's course in the Chicago riots. When mobs interfered with the United States

mobs interfered with the United States Government in the exercise of its functions—whether of carrying the mails or the enforcement of injunctions issued by United States courts—he put down the mobs by sending United States troops to the scene. He did exactly right.

"I am firmly convinced that the country's peril at that time was greater than was generally known. We were close upon the borders of revolution, or, rather, a civil war to prevent a revolution in our institutions, a revolution that meant chaos and the horrors of anarchy. There were 125,000 men virtually arraigned against 125,000 men virtually arraigned against the authority of the laws as they exist. All they wanted was a courageous, dashing leader to become a serious menace. Debs was a weakling, but the danger was there.
"Gen. Schofield spoke to me at the time of its gravity. The public fancied that the danger was central and confined to

the danger was central and comment to Chicago and vicinity. The General told me that as far away as Denver and San Francisco he had to put Regular army soldiers on trains to protect them. It was a time of peril, and I honor Mr. Cleve-land for the courage with which he arose to the emergency

o the emergency.
"As compared with President Cleveland's Roosevelt toward the lawbreakers and their representatives in the coal strike appears in a light distinctly disadvantures.

ageous.
"There is another respect in which I find, There is another respect in which I may, from conversations with many persons, Republicans as well as Democrats, that President Roosevelt is criticised. He seems to carry the spectacularly personal element—if I may so style it—of government to extremes.

"He apparently has the impression that

he apparently has the impression that he is a sort of Emperor William of Germany. I doubt if even the Emperor William would have ventured to summon a great fleet from so far away as the coast of Maine to line up in front of his house for his own personal pleasure and glorification. I do not know what the cost to the Government. not know what the cost to the Government of this singular act was. Perhaps in pro-portion to the national wealth it was not

portion to the national wealth it was not very great; but it is not so much the fact of the cost involved. It is the principle.

"And then there is the matter of that small fleet of vessels of the navy that are in use as the President's private yachts. Now I am not narrow on those things. I believe in the President having a liberal latitude in such matters. If there were one naval vessel, for instance, in attendance on him as his private yacht one might not feel inclined to make any comment, but when it comes to converting three of the Government war craft and putting them Government war craft and putting them family and his friends as private yachts, run at the public expense, it seems a little

"I have heard in many quarters very severe strictures on the President for this And then there is Mr. Payne with another war vessel converted into a private yacht.
Adverse comment on things of this kind
is of course inevitable.

"As to the negro question, I have al-ways held and still hold one opinion on the subject, notwithstanding the fact that the people call me a crank for so doing. I have always held and still hold that the only solution is in the actual physical separation

"If the negroes remain I can see but one issue and that is extinction by amalgama-tion with whites to the inevitable degrada-tion of the whites. The amalgamating process is undeniably going on. Within sight of my house at Edgefield there lives a white man with a negress. They have many children. As the foreign element comes in there is more of this mixing up. The Continental people do not have the prejudice against negroes that prevails with those of English speech and English, Scotch or Irish blood. After our State census in 1880 Wade Hampton asked me how many negroes in South Carolina I thought worm of pure negro blood.

thought were of pure negro blood.
"I told him that I thought about 75 per cent. He then informed me that the cen sus showed that 33 1-3 were mulattoes, that another 33 1-3 per cent. had some ad-mixture of white blood and that only 33 1-3 mixture of white blood and that only 35 12 per cent. of the colored people in South Carolina were pure negroes. And this blood poisoning is still going on.

"I entirely agree with The Sun in its criticism of Mr. Justice Brewer's recently

eriticism of Mr. Justice Brewer's recently expressed opinion regarding lynching. The accused must be protected in all his rights, of having counsel and of appeal. I think the Judges have been surrounded with too many restrictions, for one thing, and I think the salarjes paid Judges in some of the States are inadequate to getting the best legal talent on the bench.

some of the States are inadequate to getting the best legal talent on the bench. "I can see the shadow of serious trouble ahead in a clash between white and negro labor in the South. The negro is coming into competition with the white man in the labor market. White labor and negro the labor market. White labor and negro labor in the South are drifting toward the same crisis. I can see no way to avert a disastrous collision. The portents of it are already in the air."

JEWS FAVOR AFRICAN COLONY. England's Offer Likely to Meet With Sup

port From America. The word that comes from the Zionisi Congress at Basle, Switzerland, that Great Britain has offered to establish a large colony for Jews in East Africa has deeply interested Hebrews here, though few details have reached this country.

"I have been informed," said a Jewish

editor, "that Dr. Max Nordau advocates the plan of establishing a colony in East Africa and is in favor of accepting Great Britan's offer. My correspondent at Basle says he thinks that the offer will be accepted. Personally, I think it ought to be accepted.

"The establishment of a home for Jews cannot help being for the good of the Jews as a whole. Heretofore the religious aspect in the Zionist controversy has been uppermost; that is, the sentiment that the most; that is, the sentment that the Jews ought to return to Jerusalem has been predominant. Now the practical aspect is uppermost. Most of the Zionists think that they ought to start a home for Jews

somewhere right away.
"The plan to establish a home in East Africa will meet with favor here, I am sure, unless there is some repugnant condition attached to the offer, and that is unlikely. I think it will affect us Jews here in the United States very little, but a home for the Jews will meet with the same support here as home rule for the Irish in Ireland would."

TURKEY BARS OUR EXPLORERS

BUT SHE LETS OTHER NATIONS SEARCH BABYLONIAN RUINS.

Plan to Exeavate Ur of the Chaldees Given Up, After Three Years' Struggle Against Official Vaciliation and Delay bscribers' \$6,000 Spent in Vain-

After more than three years of preparation and effort, and the expenditure of more than \$6,000, the plan for the excavation of Ur of the Chaldees and other places in Babylonia by American explorers has been abandoned because the Turkish Government will not grant permission to American citizens to do this work.

The failure of the project, owing to inability to procure authorization for Americans to carry on this work while men of other nationalities have been permitted to excavate, has been a disappointment to its organizers, but after having been baffled for three years they concluded that their only course was to withdraw from the enterprise altogether.

In a letter to subscribers to the Ur Expedition, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, chair-

man of the advisory board, says: "On June 19, 1900, an application was made for an irade to excavate Maugheir, Ur of the Chaldees, and Nawawis (Eridu) ruins in close proximity in Southern Babylonia, and the required topographical map was submitted with this application. The application was in all respects in conformity with the law of the Turkish Empire governing excavations.

"No permission to excavate has been obtained, nor has any satisfactory reason been given for the failure to grant such permission. Later, at the suggestion of the Turkish authorities, Tel-Ibrahim (Kutha) was substituted for Maugheir, with the same

"Dr. Edgar J. Banks, the director of the expedition, has been in Constantinople since Jan. 17, 1901, earnestly pressing the Turkish Government, with the cooperation of the United States Legation, for permission to excavate. The committee has received from him from time to time detailed reports of exasperating delays and devices on the part of the Turkish Government to avoid giving satisfaction to a request made in accordance with their own laws."

During this same period permissions have been granted to other persons from other nations to excavate, while the permission asked for by our committee has been withheld.

Dr. Peters says that the director of the museum at Constantinople and the Minister of Public Instruction have appeared to favor the granting of a firman, and have even held out hope that it would speedily be granted. But all the hope came to

In the meantime Dr. Banks's expense have been paid and also, for a part of the time, those of two other members of the expedition, and the sums contributed for it have been used up. The committee doe not feel warranted under the cirumstances, Dr. Peters says, in asking for further subscriptions and, after a meeting of the advisory board, it was determined to lay the facts before subscribers together with a financial statement.

"And since it is evidently impracticable," Dr. Peters says at the close of his letter, "in spite of the plain terms of the Turkish law, for American citizens, as such, to obtain permission to excavate in the Turkish Empire, or at least in Babylonia, it was regretfully decided to disband the Ur expedition.

The financial statement shows \$876.45 spent for equipment; \$201.15 for freight; \$2,408.30 for the director's salary and living expenses; \$345.60 for sundry expenses of \$708.30 paid as the secretary's salary; \$541.66 as salary and living expenses of the engineer; \$140 for travelling expenses and \$404.50 paid out for sundry home ex-penses. The total amount contributed penses. The total amount for the purposes of the expedition was

But Mrs. Valadier Wants a Separation, and Has Him Arrested.

After going through the marriage cerenony twice with her present husband, Mrs. Marion Valadier, who lives at the Hotel Somerset, Broadway and Fortyseventh street, is seeking a separation on

the ground of cruelty. Mrs. Valadier says that she married August Charles Valadier in February, 1899, in this city, and was remarried to him at Rochester, N. Y., in 1902, because "I learned that my former husband, who I had been informed, was dead, and had so understood for five years before I married the defendant, was alive at the time I

Mrs. Valadier secured yesterday, from Supreme Court Justice McCall, a warrant for her husband's arrest, after it had been shown that the man had threatened to abandon her. He was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Terry, and was admitted to \$2,000

THOUGHT HIMSELF A MURDERER. Moeleh, After Slightly Injuring a Woman,

Drinks Acid While Running Away.

Ludwig Moelch, a carpenter, of 53 Madison street, Brooklyn, went to the home of Mrs. Annie Roegner at 123 Palmetto street, yesterday, and tried to persuade her to return and keep house for him, as she did until they had a row two weeks ago. Mrs. Roegner refused to have anything to do with him, and he fired at her with a revolver. The bullet grazed the woman, injuring her only slightly, but she fell screaming, and Moelch, thinking he had wounded her mortally, ran from the house. He tried to shoot himself when he got to the street, but the revolver wouldn't work so he ran. When he saw a policemar chasing him, Moelch took a bottle of carbolic acid from his pocket and swallowed about two ounces of the stuff. He was taken to the German Hospital and will

VERY YOUNG GIRL BURGLARS. Admit Stealing \$1 From a Chinaman, Who Says He Lost \$199 More.

Wah Lee, a Chinaman who runs a laundry at 188 Cator avenue, Jersey City, reported to the police yesterday that on Sunday a window of the laundry had been forced and \$200 stolen. Detective Larkins found that Laura Kirk, 10 years old, of 173 Cator avenue, and Emma Fritz, 10 years old, of 187 Cator avenue, had been buying candy

freely.

He questioned them and they admitted that they had broken into the laundry and taken \$1, which they found in the till. They knew nothing about the \$200 which Wah Lee said was in a trunk. The police believed the girls' statement and they wan Lee said was in a trunk. The police believed the girls' statement and they were not arrested. Their parents were notified to produce them in Police Justice Murphy's court to-day.

Big Bill to Go Up in the Air. It is to be Devery day on Sept. 10 at Luna Park, and Big Bill has had printed 100,000 red cardboard tickets, cut in the form of a pump with a green bug crawling up its side. Bill is to be hoisted over the heads of the crowd in a chair attached to a balloon and then he will ask why they shouldn't vote for him for Mayor.



MY WIFE'S HUSBANDS" PLAYED AT THE MADISON SOUARE.

ONE MORE THEATRE IS OPENED

The

Cigar You

Never Tire of.

never varies in

price, quality

Sold here, there and

Mr. and Mrs. Royle in a Farce of Which He Is the Author- A Complicated Tangle of One Woman With Many Husbands Mrs. Royle's Part the Most Important.

The farce "My Wife's Husbands," which was produced for the first time last evening at the Madison Square Theatre, was a really family affair. Edwin Milton Royle wrote the piece, he and his wfe played the principal rôles in it, and the unhappy matrimonial experiences of Gwendolin Winston, the character impersonated by Mrs. Royle, formed the foundation of the farce.

Skating over the thin ice of unfortunate experiments in the line of husbands, and dealing with matters which might easily have been turned into offensive situations, the play and players were so managed that throughout the three acts there was nothing that could be called by a more serious name than frivolity.

Mrs. Royle, as the divorcée, avoided everything that might have been misconstrued. There was not a double entendre in the book, and the worst that even a strict Churchman could say of the plot and its elaboration was that the marriages of the heroine were treated as civil contracts and not as sacraments. tracts and not as sacraments.

tracts and not as sacraments.

Gwendolin, visiting the Hotel Buncono, in Florida, after divorcing three husbands, won the hearts of the Rev. Mainhall Marshall (W. H. Post) and Ralph Kirkley (Mr. Royle) in quick succession. Kirkley's father (Hugo Toland), called to his son's rescue, fell into the snare, too, and the plot was carried out until Marshall had married Gwendoin to Ralph his father giving her away.

out until Marshall had married Gwendolin to Ralph, his father giving her away.

In the meantime, her former husbands. Senator Matzoon, No. 1.; Representative Bobbins, No. 2.; and William Drinkwater, No. 3, appeared on the ground to complicate the already well-tangled affairs. With the aid of her maid, Maggie (Jennie Satterlee), Gwendolin extricated all of them from their difficulties and brought about a harmonious outcome. harmonious outcome.

The company is competent, the fun in

his; \$743.05 in the director's hands, or spent | the farce comes naturally and clear and the ways, sometimes rising to a very respectable plane. Last night's audience, composed in large part of actor folk, enjoyed the farce and applauded the situations and their

exponents.

His Wife's Husband" is better than \$6,394.65.

TWICE MARRIED TO HERHUSBAND ing and well acted from start to finish.

MORE THEATRES REOPEN.

Plenty of Attractions in Town Now-The

Roof Gardens Still Prosper. The American Theatre will reopen for the season on Saturday night with a rousing melodrama called "The Evil Men Do." The West End, which Weber and Fields own, has started the season auspiciously with "A Gentleman of France," in which Willis Granger plays the role of De Marsac. Whils Granger plays the role of De Marsac.
The Duss concerts in Madison Square
Garden ended last night with a testimonial
to Manager R. E. Johnston. Nat M. Wills
is in his second week at the Fourteenth
Street Theatre. The "Wizard of Oz" celebrated its 250th performance at the Majestic
last sight. last night. Leo Ditrichstein's farce, "Vivian's Papas,"

is a fun maker at the Garrick.

"The Runaways," with Fay Templeton heading the cast, is doing well at the Casino.
The "Earl of Pawtucket" leaves the Manhattan in two weeks to begin a long stay

at the Princess. at the Princess.

The New S.ar is a popular-price house and it has a good show this week in "The White Slave." The Metropolis has athriller in "Beware of Men." "Two Little Sailor Boys" is the play at the Third Avenue, while the Dewey has a burlesque troupe. The roof gardens are still doing "Otoyo" on the Madison Square Roo "toyo" on the Madison Square Roof is a lively and tuneful opera. The Paradise Garden Roof has an excellent vaudeville bill headed by Aga, the floating woman. "Lifting the Cup," the burlesque on the yacht races, pleases the patrons of the New York Roof. The steamer Grand Republic is the floating roof waden and the public is the floating roof garden, and it sails around the bay every night except

Friday.

The chief act at Keith's this week is the The enier act at Retus this week is the race between Bobby Walthour, the bicyclist, and a thoroughbred horse. The continuous show at Tony Pastor's is always made up of first-class material. Ross and Fenton head the bill at Hurtig & Seamon's music hall.

There are many new wax groups to be seen at the Eden Musée. The Proctor houses make the regular weekly change of bill. Joe Welch in the "The Pedler" is at the Fifty-eighth Street, "My Sweetheart" at the Fifth Avenue, "A Gilded Fool" at the 125th

Fifth Avenue, "A Glided Foot" at the 125th Street, house and continuous vaudeville in Twenty-third Street.

Thursday night at Manhattan Beach will be a red-letter night. Pain's annual "Carnival of Fire" is scheduled for that evening.

"The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast" continues to draw crowds to the Manhattan Beach. Theatre. Beach Theatre.

Luna Park is the biggest amusement place at Coney Island. Bostock's animal show, in the Sea Beach Palace, has many new acts this week. "The Johnstown Flood" is a popular attraction at Coney Island.

The Bostonians in "Robin Hood."

The Bostonians have come to town for their annual visit, appearing this time at the Academy of Music in "Robin Hood." Mr. Barnabee and Mr. MacDonald have brought with them Agnes Cain Brown as a new Maid Marian, Kate Condon as Alan-a-Dale, William C. Wheedon to sing Robin, and Howard Chambers as Will Scarlet. Friar Tuck Frothingham is in his old place.

New Symphony Orchestra Players. Daniel Frohman and Walter Damrosch

have engaged for the New Symphony Orchestra Edmund Schnecker, harpist, recently with Theodore Thomas and at the the Royal Opera House, Vienna, and Christain Rodenkirchen, trumpeter, also of Theodore Thomas orchestra.

remo

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McClure's §September

Capital and Labor are getting together in Chicago. The millennium? No. Looting the public. The story of this significant industrial conspiracy is told by Ray Stannard Baker in McClure's Magazine for September

The Conquest of Five Dread Diseases: How Diphtheria, the Plague, Hydrophobia, Lockjaw, and Snake Poison are cured. By Cleveland Moffett.

Good short stories by Henry Harland, George Barr Mc-Cutcheon, Clara Morris, Norman Duncan, Mary Moss, R. E. Young, and Myra Kelly. Beautiful pictures. McClure's-10 cents-at any price the best.

The Century September

SIX SHORT STORIES "When the Emperor Prays for Rain," a story of "The Redemption," a "Pa Gladden" story, by Eliza-

beth Cherry Waltz. "Bap Sloan's Pisgah," by Annie Fellows Johnston. "The Match Game," by Edwin L. Sabin.

"Premonitions," by Edwin Asa Dix; and

"Petty Larceny," by Ruth McEnery Stuart.

"POOR YORICK," by Thomas Bailey Aldrich : recounting an incident in the career of Edwin Booth

"THE YELLOW VAN," the great novel of English social contrasts, by Richard Whiteing.

SOME NOVEL FEATURES

"CHAPTERS FROM MY DIPLO- "THE DAY OF THE RUN," MATIC LIFE." Very entertaining recollections by Andrew D. White of men and things

CHUB.

in Germany. "THE HORSE IN AMERICA," by John Gilmer Speed, with illustrations. Horse breeding in America.

HEROES IN BLACK SKINS," By Booker T. Washington. An agree able phase in which to contemplate the negro.

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by Dr. E. O. Hovey, with new photo-graphs by him of the remarkable summit formed since the great erup-

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by Ray Stannard Baker. A clever description of the strife and methods when public lands are opened. Strikingly illustrated by Blumenschein.

"NOTEWORTHY RESULTS OF THE TWELFTH CENSUS,"

"THE BERLIN BOURSE,"

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by the Director, Hon. W. R. Merriam A paper full of surprises.

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For further particulars send for prospectus of visit the Flushing or Brentwood Academy.

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